The pleasent effect and perfect saftey with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Firs, under all conditions. makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Marriage Licenses.

Geo. Gale, Fenton
Minnie Hubbard, Owosso
Hiram E. Greenman, Bancroft
Sarah M. Harding, Bancroft
Leslie Huff, Durand
Lillie Ferguson, Durand
Henry Henderson, Caledonia
Carrie N. Brooks, Caledonia
Curtis H. Burger, Caledonia
Dora Kingsbury, Caledonia
Adelbert McKinney, Byron
Myrtie B. Lewis, Byron

A Very Common Want.

"Out of sorts," "distrait," "the blues," these are familiar appellatives for uncom-fortable, undefinable sensations, accomundefinable sensations, accom-with lassitude, nervousness, indigestion. Poverty of the blood, to remedy which an effective stomachic persistently used is the paramount need, is conclusive evidence that the system is insufficiently nourished because—and for no other cause where organic disease does not exist—the food is not assimilated. Reinforce the flagging energies of the stomach, reform an irregular condition of the bowels, keep up a healthful secrection of the bile with Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitters. For over thirty years this popular medicine has supplied the com-mon want of the nervous invalid, the dyspeptic and of persons deficient in vitality, an efficient tonic. To its power of imparting strength is attributable its efficacy as a pre-rentive of malaria and la grippe. Thoroughly fective is it too for rheumatism, kidney complaint and neuralgia.

Real Estate Transfers.

Peter Schad to N. A. and J. S. Smith, lots 5 and 8, bik 13, \$850.

J. Burton to A. Clark, lot on sec 14, \$350. BURNS.

H. Lahring to C. Lahring, 18 a on n e 1/4

CORUNNA. John T. McCurdy to C. B. and Mary V. Young, lot 9 and e 34 lot 8, blk 8, \$300.

DURAND. M. V. Russell to H. R. and A. Thomas, ot 12. blk I. Russell's add, \$150. F. George to S. B. Hiller, lot 3, blk 6, George's add, \$100.

NEW HAVEN. P. N. Cook to N. White and wife, n e 14 s e 14 sec 13, \$1,400.

MORRICE. M. M. Case to M. A. Chapman, lot 2, blk

3, Davis add, \$60. A. Curtis to W. Springer, lot 6, blk 22, A.

.. Williams' add, \$200. M. Mack to Ella Owen, lot on sec 23, \$100 Caroline Fortress to R. A. Belford, lot 10, bik 2, Dewey & Stewart's add, \$700.
M. S. & O. Co. to Mrs. J. A. Gray, pt lots

1 and 2, blk 4, Dewey & Stewart's add, \$290. C. S. & O. B. Williams to G. L. Taylor, lot 32, blk 2, s o l 3, \$550. G. R. Lyon to G. L. Taylor, lot on sec 18,

PERRY. B. E. Freel to Ira J. Tuttle, lot 5, blk 9, A. W. Calkins' add, \$450.

VENICE. L. Elliott to J. E. Lawcock, n 1/4 s 1/4 n e 4 sec 10, \$1,025.

Obituary.

Entered into rest on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 18, Mrs. Clara Beebe, wife of Mr. J. A. Beebe, of this city.

Clara McNeil was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct 7, 1831. At the age of 17 she higher than the rates paid in England: was converted and baptised into the Baptist church at Ballston Spa. Two years later she was married to Mr. Beebe, and in 1855 came with him to Michigan, spending a year at Pinckney, thence coming to Owosso, where for more than thirty-five years she has resided.

She was the mother of four children-Florence and Clarence, who were called in death to precede her, and Stewart and Charlie, who survive her.

She was a constituent member of the Baptist church of this city, of which she has been an active and devoted member. Her Christian life was genial, cheerful and unassuming-it seemed her aim ever to be true in every relation and faithful to every call of duty. Death has made a great vacancy in her home, her church and Bible class, and the large circle of

her friends.

"The blessing of her quiet life
Fell on us like dew.
And good thoughts, where her footsteps
pressed.
Like fairy blossoms grew."

Sunday P. M., Pastor Little and her for-mer pastor, Rev. W. L. Farnum, officiat-

The family gratefully acknowledge the kind thoughtfulness of many friends dur-ing the time of their trial.

Literary Notes.

The chicago Graphic for February 30 fitly welcomes the members of Congress to the Welcomes the members of Congress to the World's Fair City by publishing handsome illustrations of some of the unique exhibits which will be presented at the Exposition. A Moorish Palace is particularly attractive. The portraits of several of the most promi nent members of the World's Fair Commitless of the Senate and House are given, as also portraits of the Board of Reference and Control of the Fair. The number is an unusually handsome one.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mueous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal con-dition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition

of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh

Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c,

A WORKMAN'S VIEWS

THE NECESSITY OF A TARIFF CON-SIDERED BY A WAGE EARNER.

Experience in England and in the United States - Free-trade Demagogy - Comparison Between English and Ameriean Wages.

"You see," said the Free-trade "reform" demagogue, as he cocked his wise looking eye upon his listeners, "the tariff does not protect American labor, because it can produce more cheaply than the labor of any other country, notwithstanding that it is better paid. To make my point clear, suppose an American workingman who gets two dollars a day and an English workingman who gets one dollar, both engaged in exactly similar work. The two dollar man is really a cheaper man than the dollar man, because he produces, say, twenty of a certain manufactured article, while the slow, thick witted Briton can only produce nine of the same article. Hence the employer of the American labor can P afford to sell his goods cheaper than the English employer, since the former gets his goods made at ten cents apiece, while the latter pays over eleven cents apiece. When, therefore, the robber baron demands Protection so that he can untinue to pay the higher wages to his imployees, he is deceiving the public. He wants the Protection so that he can exact higher prices for his products when he sells them; perhaps, to the very ones who make them. Protection is a fraud, a delusion and a snare, and directed chiefly against the interests of tabor.

At this point an intelligent looking workingman elbowed his way through the crowd and addressed the "reformer" as follows:

"That is a very nice story to tell to any one who doesn't know any more about it than you do yourself. I worked in England for years, and I have worked in this country for a long time, as a potter, and I know that that theory of yours about lower cost of production in this country is pure rot. In the old country I made just as many pieces a day as I do now, but I got less than half the money that I get now. I happen to have in my pocket the list of prices that I used to get in Staffordshire, and I will give side by side with them the prices I get now for making exactly similar goods."

But the mere mention of price lists was too much for the theory loving tariff "reformer," and while the speaker paused a moment to search for the lists among the handful of papers he had drawn from his pocket, the theorist quietly slipped through the crowd and hurriedly disappeared around the nearest corner, muttering something about being obliged to hurry to a Henry George meeting, where the sinfulness of private property in land was to be discussed.

"That is my usual experience with these Free-trade demagogues," resumed the workingman when he looked again, but in vain, for his opponent. "They are mighty plausible in discoursing of theories and 'supposed cases' to the uninformed, but they run from facts and figures every time. However, as you who have congregated here seem anxions to hear me to the end. I shall continue as though our tariff 'reformer' had not run away. Here is the list of prices paid for making cups, saucers, mugs and plates in England and this country, with the per cent. of difference in favor of American labor given in a separate column. All other kinds of labor, skilled or unskilled, by the day or piece, in and about the American establishment, receive wages proportionately

"English price American American						
for	price for	price,				
making.	making.	higher				
Jiggered goods. Per doz.	Per doz.	Per cent.				
Coffee cups	.0478	211.4				
Tea cups014	.0113	195				
Coffee saucers018	.0451	150				
Tea saucers	.0389	143				
Five-inch fruit	2000					
saucers	.041	156				
Mugs 42 S	.0522	153.6				
Fint plates, 5-						
inch	.006	206				
Flat plates, 10-						
inch	.1066	196				
Deep plates, 5-						
inch	.0743	312				
Deep plates, 10-						
inch 096	.1148	219				

"It is clear to me who have received both these scales of prices," continued the workingman, "that the cost of producing American goods is greater than it is in England, and that that greater cost of production is due to the higher wages paid to labor. It is also clear that The burial occurred from the house on if the tariff on pottery were abolished, either the firm that employs me would have to shut down or my fellow workers would have to work for the wages I received in the old country. When two pottery firms are competing for the same market, and one of them can get his wares made at the rate of two cents a dozen, while the other has to pay five cents a dozen, the latter will either have to go out of business or reduce wages. That is the exact situation between England and this country. But when the British pottery firm is compelled to pay in duties the difference between its labor cost and our own for the privilege of entering our market, then the American firm can compete with the foreigner on even terms and continue to pay high wages. To place our own makers on this plane of equality with foreigners is the object of this pottery tariff. I and my fellow workingmen are the chief gainers by such a policy."

The Working of Our Tariff.

The St. James Gazette, speaking of

President Harrison's message, says: The most important point is that which refers to the tariff. The figures presented compare significantly with British figures, which show a stationary condition of trade. It is all well to say that Americans will presently discover the mistake in their fiscal policy, but perhaps they may not. In the meantime the calculations of the supporters of the McKinley bill are working out much better than any one in England had rea-

son to expect.

NECESSITY OF THE TIN PLATE DUTY.

A British Authority Thinks That the

Tariff Protects Our Wages. It is worthy of note that English Free traders, however much they strive by voice and pen to help on the cause of their friends in America, are often found adducing facts in proof of their theory, which are stoutly denied by their "strong siding champions" on this side of the Atlantic.

The corner stone of the tariff controversy in this country is as to whether our higher labor cost makes a tariff on competing toreign products necessary to the life of the American industry concerned. The Protectionist's platform has always been that we should manufacture for ourselves whatever nature has fitted the country to manufacture as well as other countries are fitted. But we may be unable to make the things nature has equipped us to make because of the low wages prevailing in other countries. The products of this cheap labor may come into the country at so low a price as to prevent the production of similar goods by American high iced labor.

If, for instance, an English manufacturer pays fifty cents a yard for the labor in a yard of cloth, and the American manufacturer is forced to pay one dollar a yard for making similar cloth, it is plain that the Englishman can undersell the American, close the American factory and throw the American high priced labor out of work. In such a case the Protectionist insists that a tariff of at least fifty cents a yard must be charged on that cloth when it comes here, so that the American cloth factory may live.

Now the American Free-trade "reformer" denies that there is any need of a tariff for this purpose, that labor cost is as low or lower in this country, and that the tariff only helps the American manufacturer to raise his price. These opposite views present the fundamental difference on the tariff question between

the two great parties in this country. The Protectionist holds that tin plate is exactly analogous to the supposed case of cloth given above. We have all facilities for its manufacture, and are in fact the greatest producer of iron and steel in the world, and should make for ourselves the sheets of iron or steel known as tin plates. Since the labor cost of producing them here is much greater than in Wales we need the present tariff on them. The American Cobdenite opposes this view at every point. The British Cobdenite agrees to a dot with the Protectionist. Hear him speak through the columns of The Iron and Steel Trades Journal of London, Jan. 5:

"There are many difficulties to be successfully coped with before they (the Americans) can manufacture tin plates with commercial success in competition with this country, even with the help of the present import duty, which is equal to a bounty of from 70 to 90 per cent. on the price of the manufactured article in the country of production. The question of labor in the United States is the most difficult to be dealt with successfully. In Wales the adult work people have been engaged in the trade from childhood, and their children, as soon as capable, assist in the mills. It is indeed not an uncommon occurrence to find whole families working together. The making of tin plates, as the children grow to men and women, becomes a habit, and they acquire great dexterity, saving much time and labor, and the wages of the female laborers and children are but a tithe of what American skilled workmen would demand."

If whole American families were forced by poverty to work side by side in the dirty, laborious employment of tin plate making, we might make tin plates in successful competition with the Welsh. It is because the spirit of our institutions and the social instincts of our people demand that the mother and children be kept at home and in school, and that the father receive sufficient pay to support them decently and in comfort, that a

tariff is kept on tin plates.

Short Tariff Sermons. One of the most important features of the tariff law of 1890 is the reciprocity section.

Restricted reciprocity would be a better term, as the provisions are limited. The law provides for the admission into the United States, duty free, of all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, melasses, coffee, tea and hides,

And whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country.

Restricted reciprocity is not Free-

It is only on noncompeting products that reciprocal relations are entered into. Consequently we are doubly benefited. Our people not only get free of duty such products as we cannot raise and upon which if a duty were imposed it would be a tax, but our farmers and manufacturers have certain of their products admitted free into foreign countries, thereby enlarging our markets without sacrificing any of our own advantages.

Restricted reciprocity is the logical outcome of protective principles.

In taking off the duty from a country's products we simply reciprocate for the remission of a duty which would otherwise operate against it.

Treaties have already been completed with five republics and nine colonies and many others are under consideration.

How Man and Nature Use Gases

Man uses the same elementary gase as nature does, with others that she does not employ with the same intention Both use oxygen for sustaining combus tion, but nature uses it systematically for construction, which man does not. Man uses hydrogen for combustion as nature does, but not for construction. Man takes advantage of nitrogen for concentration of energy; nature takes the same advantage, by which nitrogen though negative, becomes the most important of vital structures: but she does more, she makes nitroren constructive as well as concentrative, an art man has not attained. - Longma i's Magazine.

When a gun is fired absolutely in the vertical the ball will fall a few inches south and west from the gun in the northern latitude, due west at the equator and northwest in the southern lati-

In the island of Madagascar the dissatisfied husband has only to give his wife a piece of money and to say, "Madame, I thank you," in order to be divorced.

A telephone has been tried on a new telegraph line erected between Mel-bourne and Adelaide, which are 500 miles apart. Conversation was carried on easily and the chimes of the Adelaide postoffice clock were distinctly heard in Melbourne.

The oil of grape seeds has been found to be so valuable for certain purposes as to warrant its extraction at considerable expense, and a new industry will soon be developed.

Rules

for the care of the sick. How to cure disease, its symptoms and causes, and other in-formation of great value will be found in old Dr. Kaufmann's great book; 100 pages, fine colored plates. Send three 2-cent stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

If you want to know just what is going on subscribe for and read THE TIMES and Detroit Tribune. Both one year for \$1.00. This offer is for a limited time only.



A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of its dies. It is the only perfect, safe and reliable medicine who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose \$1.00 and six cents in postage in letter, and we will send, scaled, by return mail. Full scaled particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Co.

37 Sold in Owosso by Parkill & Son. Theo. Laubengayer, Sprague & Co., Johnson & Honderson, Haggart and all other responsible druggists, everywhere.

Neenah and Menasha, Wis ..

Are situated on the Wisconsin Central Lines at the foot of Lake Winnebago, and like other towns on or near this sheet of water, are very important manufacturing centers The general government, recognizing the value of the location for manufacturing pur-poses, built extensive dams, the lake forming a water head of unfailing capacity, hence there is furnished a water power practically unlimited in its capacity. The famous Menasha water power is the first of the great hydraulic powers, and is made by a ten foot fall of the river between lakes Winnebago and Buttes des Mortes. The water is carried along two canals, one nearly a mile in length and the other one 1,700 feet long, which run parallel with the river. On their banks are located the many prosperous manufacturing establishments, including five large paper mills, flour mills, stove works and others too numerous to mention. The Wisconsin Central lines is the direct oute from Chicago and ing unequaled service.

For tickets, maps, pamphlets and full in-ormation apply to A. A. JACK, D. P. A. Wis, Cen., Detroit, Mich., or JAS, C. POND General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Teachers' Examinations.

Teachers' Examinations.

The dates for tenchers' examinations for 1891-2. In Shiawassee county, will be as follows: Special examination September 25, 1891.
Special examination October 30, 1892.
Special examination March 3 and 4, 1892.
Special examination March 32, 1892.
Special examination March 32, 1892.
Special examination August 4 and 5, 1892.
First and second grade certificates granted only at the regular examinations. All applicants at the regular examinations should be present the first day. Applicants for third grade certificates must pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, penmanship, geography, grammar, arithmetic, U. S. history, theory and art of teaching, civil government and physiology and hygiene. Examinations begin at 8 o'clock. All examinations will be held at Corunna in the city hall. ina in the city half.
D. C. COOPER, Owosso,
H. KIRKE WHITE, OWOSSO,
HUDSON SHELDON,

Commissioner, Corunna.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST. 77th YEAR.

Albert E. Dunning, D. D., Editor.

THE BEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER in the world." This is the unsolicited testimony of many of the most prominent ministers and laymen in this country. It aims to chronicle all important religious movements of our time, and to show their relation to the social, business and pelitical life to-day.

A FAMILY PAPER. By counsel, story, incident, poom, conversation, adapted to all ages and conditions, it seeks to set forth and foster the highest and purest ideal of the home, and to help families to make the ideal actual.

A DENOMINATIONAL PAPER, representind the 4.890 Congregational churches in the
United States, with an able staff of editors, a
thoroughly organized corps of correspondents in
this country and a number in other lands. Many
of the ablest and most attractive writers contribute to its columns.

Published weekly at \$3.00 per year, in advance. Or 2 years, \$5.50; S years, \$7.50; S years, \$10.00.

CLUB RATES.

A trial subscription, 12 weeks, 25 cents, or six ments, \$1.00. Sample copies free,

Club of Two, with at least one new subscriber 12 Club of Three " two " 3 Club of Five " three " 6 Club of Five " one " 10 Club of Ten " two " 20 The Congregationalist Handbook for 1892 again enlarged to 35 pages. It contains Daily Bible Readings, Prayer Meeting topics, Sunday School Lessons, Y. P. S. C. E. Topics, Religious Statis ties, and other important features, making it an invaluable pocket companion for every Christian. Price, postpaid, 4 cents; 100 copies, \$1.25. First edition 175,000.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, I Somerset street, Boston, Mass

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free. cures (Fevers, Congestious, Inflammation A.A. (Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B.B.—Strains, Lamoness, Rheamatism, C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D.D.—Hots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G.G.—Micarriage, Hemorrhages, H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Discases, I.I.—Eruptive Discases, Mange, J.K.—Discases of Digestion, Paralysis. Single Bottle (over 50 doses).

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oll. — 1.69

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Propaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., Corner William and John Sta., New York.



Mortgage Sale.

Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the eighteenth day of November, A. B. 1881, executed by Frances Cardwell of the city of Owesso, county of Shlawassee and State of Micuigan, to Oliver S. Smith of the same place; which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Shlawassee. State aforesaid, in Liber thirty-three, of mortgages, on pages 53, 54 and 55, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1884, at two o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M.

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-One dollars and Twenty-Five cents, of principal and interest and Insurance premiums paid, (and the further sum of thirty dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount chaimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no said mortgage, and which is the whole amount chaimed to be unpaid on said mortgage and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, where by the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative.

Now. Therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Corunna, in the said county of Shawassee and State of Michigan known and described in said mortgage as follows, to wit: all that certain piece or parcet of land situate and being in the city of Owesso, in made by Andrew Haggins. and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Shiawassee county Michigan.

Dated January 22, 1892. Ellen V Smith, Altorney.

Probate Order.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. | SS.

COUNTY OF SHIAWASSEE. | SS.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Shiawassee, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Corunna on Thursday, the 21st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present Matthew Bush, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Freeman Mc Clintock, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary M. McClintock, praying that George Swarthout, or some other proper person, be appointed administrator de bouis non, with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased.

Theroupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 29th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Corunna, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner

city of Corunna. and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in The Times, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Shiawassee for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

MATTHEW BUSH.

MATTHEW BUSH,

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1882, executed by Charles W. Beardslee, and Nancy Beardslee, his wife, of the Township of Bennington, County of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, to Lawrence Olsaver, of the Township of Michigan, to Lawrence Olsaver, of the Township of Webster, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Shiawassee, in Liber 26 of Mortgages, on page 422, on the fifteenth day of November, in the year A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock and forty-tive minutes a. m. And whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Lawrence Olsaver, to Adin A. Bennett of said Township of Webster, by assignment bearing date the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Shiawassee on the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. 1892, at eleven o'clock a. m. in Liber 46 of Mortgages, on page 556, and the same is now owned by the said Adin A. Bennett.

And whereas, The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of five hundred and eighty one dollars and fourteen cents, of principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-live dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, and mortgage or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said power of sale, and in pursuance of the sinthip of the southwest quarter,

Attorney.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL " The Niagara Falls Route." SAGINAW DIVISION.

OWOSSO TIME CARD.

TRAINS SOUTH. Chicago Express leaves 8:50 a. m., arrives in Jackson 11:05 a. m., Chicago 3:55 p. m. Evening Train leaves Owosso 9.22, arrives in Jackson 11:50 p. m., Chicago 6:50 a. m. Through Sleeper (Bay City to Chicago). Owosso Accomodation leaves 4:30 p. m., arriv ing in Jackson 6:45.

TRAINS NORTH

Bay City and Mackinaw Express leaves 6:12 a. m., arives at Bay City 8:16 a. m.; arrives in n Mackinaw 7:00 p. m. Marquette Express leaves Owosso 7:11 p. m., arrives at Bay City 9:35 p. m.; arrives in Mackinaw 7:35 a. m. Owosso Accomodation leaves Jackson 9:43; arrives at Owosso 11:45 p. m. Way Freight leaves 2:25 p. m. and arrives at Saginaw 5:35 p. m.

All Trains Daily except Sunday. E. V. SMITH, Agent, Owosso. O. W. RUGGLES, P. G. & T. A., Chiengo.

Time Table IN EFFECT

DEC. 6th, 1891. Westward.

STATIONS.	Morn Exp No. 11, Ex Sunday	Ma No. 13 Except Sunday.	Eve's Exp No. 15. Ex Sunday	Chlengo No. 17, Dally.	Night Exp.
Detroit Lv	a. m. 6 50 7 10	a. m. 10 50 11 10	p. m. 4 05 4 13		10 4
Pontiae	7 58	p. m. 12 00	5 07	8 58	10 1
Holly Durand Dwosso onla	8 42 9 35 10 00 11 40	19 45 1 50 9 17 3 56	5 51 6 50 7 17 8 55	0 41 10 Chi	a. m 1 1 2 1 2 4 5 1
owell Frund Rapids J. R. & I. Jet Ferrysburg Fu Haven	p. m. 12 17 1 00 1 05 2 05 2 10	4 24 5 10 5 15 6 10	9 24 10 05 10 10	Arrives ago Dali 7.30 a. m.	7079
dilw by Str Th'cago by Str	2 10	6 15			

STATIONS. a. m. a. m. p. m. 9 00 2 10 9 05 2 15 G'd Haven Lv. Ferrysburg 6 40 10 05 3 12 10 25 6 50 10 20 8 25 10 55 7 22 10 55 8 58 11 50 y 8.15 7 43 11 25 4 27 12 37 Ionia 9 03 P. m. 6 05 3 15 Owosso 4. m. 5 90 9 35 1 47 6 55 6 05 10 14 2 26 7 40 6 45 10 53 3 05 8 25 7 43 11 50 4 05 9 25 Durand Holly Pontiac Milwaukee Jet Detroit Ar

Chair & Sleeper Car Service.

Eastward No. 12 has Pullman Sleeper Chicago to Detroit. No. 14 has Wagner Chair and Car. Grand Rapids to Detroit. No. 18 has Chair Car. Grand Rapids to Detroit. No. 82 has Wagner Sleeper. Grand Rapids to Detroit.

Westward No. 11 has Chair Car, Detroit to Grand Rapids, No. 15 has Wagner Parlor Car, Detroit to Grand Rapids, No. 17 has Pullman Sleeper, Detroit to Chicago, No. 81 has Wagner Sleeper, Detroit to Grand Rapids, TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON R'Y-Trains leave Owosso Junction, west: Mail 2:25 p. m.; Mixed, 5:15 a. m. Trains arrive from west: Express. 12:50 p. m.; Mixed, 5:50 p. m. CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY-Going West: For Chicago and West, Lv. Owosso 9:15a. m. Lv. Durand. 9:35 a. m. ". 1:39 p. m. ". 3:37 p. m. 6:40 p. m. " ". 7:39 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 5:63 a. m.; 6:50 p. m.; 7:20 p. m.; 10:48 p. m.

CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACKINAW RailwayOwesso Lv. 9 15 a. m. 6 40 p. m.
Pisuting. 10 07 7 47
Sag anw. 11 05 8 45
Bay City. Ar. 11 55 9 35 JNO. W. LOUD. BEN FLETCHER, Traffic Manager. Trav. Pass, Agent. E. WYKES. Local Agent.





TRAINS SOUTH-8:45 a. m.; 5:45 p. 4:00 a. m. TRAINS NORTH-10:00 a. m., 7:25 p. m

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